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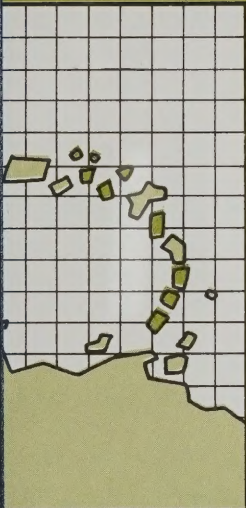
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# Country Profile

## Leeward and Windward Islands

Canada









Canadian International  
Development Agency

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# Country Profile

## Leeward and Windward Islands

Canada





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## LEEWARD AND WINDWARD ISLANDS

Canada's ties with the Caribbean are older than Confederation. As early as the 17th century, France was shipping timber from its colony in Quebec to the West Indies. Later, schooners laden with cod and lumber regularly sailed from British settlements in the Maritimes to return with sugar, molasses, rum and spices from the Caribbean.

In addition to these longstanding sea-trading links, Canada's presence in the region has been evident in tourism, foreign assistance, and private investment. First, there were the banks (the Bank of Nova Scotia built a branch in Kingston, Jamaica in 1889 - fully eight years before the first one was built in Toronto). Today, in addition to the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal are all fully established in the Caribbean. Over the years, the nature of trade has changed but there is still active trading between Canada and the region. From January to September, 1985, Canada exported \$19,226,000 worth of goods to the Leeward and Windward Islands, chiefly aircraft and parts, inorganic chemicals, textiles, fish, telecommunications equipment and metal-based products (this figure includes goods and services related to Canada's official development assistance program). During the same period, Canada imported \$1,625,000 worth of goods from the islands, mainly fruits, vegetables, sugar and coffee.

Many West Indians have come to Canada to study, and, in increasing numbers in recent years, to live, bringing with them a wealth of skills and talents. The Caribbean Islands are the closest region of the developing world to Canada, and the Commonwealth ties Canada has in common with the Leewards and Windwards, in terms of a shared cultural and political heritage and trade and aid patterns, further enhances our relationship with them.

Large numbers of Canadian tourists have also contributed substantially to the economies of the region.

Although these islands are small in terms of size, population and economic output, they represent a major target for Canada's official development assistance program. Canadian assistance is delivered through three main channels: bilateral, or country-to-country, contributions, which also includes assistance to the business sector, administered through CIDA's Business Cooperation Branch; multilateral, in which Canada makes contributions to international organizations such as the Caribbean Development Bank; and Special Programs, in which Canada supports the initiatives of Canadian non-governmental organizations and institutions in international development. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is the agency responsible for administering Canada's aid program.

The Leeward and Windward Islands, for CIDA programming purposes, consist of six independent countries - Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines - and two British Crown Colonies - Anguilla and Montserrat. Collectively, they are considered to be a single country in terms of eligibility for development assistance. CIDA's contributions in FY 1984-1985 amounted to over \$20 million in bilateral assistance alone. CIDA's bilateral Leeward and Windward program includes regional projects as well as projects concentrated on specific islands. Its basic objective is to promote sustained economic growth and development by strengthening the productive sectors of the island economies, particularly in agriculture, tourism, industry and their



associated economic infrastructure and human resource requirements. In planning projects, particular attention is paid to the role of women and environmental protection.

From the mid 1960s to the mid 1970s, CIDA's program in the Eastern Caribbean was mainly infrastructure-oriented, focusing on pure water supply, air and sea transport, education and agriculture. Air terminal buildings were completed in Montserrat, St. Kitts - Nevis, Antigua, St. Lucia, Dominica, and St. Vincent. These buildings are well used and provide an important component in supporting the recent growth of tourism and inter-island travel. Various water supply projects have been completed in several islands providing increased supplies of potable water for local consumption and tourism. Port improvement projects were completed in Dominica and Montserrat. In the social field, thirty-five elementary and secondary schools were built throughout the islands.

In recent years, in keeping with the emphasis on the productive sectors, a number of fairly large projects have been implemented. These include the Dominica coconut rehabilitation project, the Grenada cocoa expansion project, and the St. Lucia fisheries project. In the human resources development area, the Canada Training Awards Project (CTAP) has been successful in addressing critical manpower shortages. Infrastructure projects continue to make up a large share of the program owing to the urgency accorded to these projects by local authorities. Port equipment projects are under way in Antigua, St. Vincent, Grenada and St. Kitts. A major road project has just been completed in Dominica, and in cooperation with other aid donors, a hydro-electric project on the Cumberland River is presently being implemented in St. Vincent. Further information is included in the country profiles.

#### Mission-Administered Funds

A significant development in CIDA's program in recent years has been the extensive growth of the Mission Administered Funds (MAF) program. This program involves a small fund, administered from the Canadian High Commission in Bridgetown, Barbados, which supports small, community-oriented grass-roots projects. Its growth reflects the recognition that MAF is a flexible mechanism consistent with the small-scale nature of many of the requirements in the region.

In 1984-85, the Leeward and Windward Islands had 93 MAF projects totalling \$2.13 million, concentrating in education, health and nutrition, and agriculture. Typical projects included school construction and upgrading projects in Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and St. Lucia; and the provision of equipment or additions to hospitals in Anguilla, which was provided with a cytoscope, in Montserrat, which opened a cancer screening program, St. Kitts, where a pediatric ward was constructed and St. Vincent, where a hospital was adapted for children with special needs. In the agricultural sector, Antigua was supplied with veterinary aids and assistance in setting up a livestock improvement program; Dominica received help to improve the swine stock and veterinary services; an artificial insemination program was undertaken in Grenada; and water supplies were upgraded in St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Small business and marketing courses were funded in Dominica, Antigua, Grenada, Montserrat and St. Lucia.



## REGIONAL PROJECTS

### Canada Training Awards Program (CTAP)

This program provides funds for Leeward and Windward Islands students to study in subjects related to development sectors. The awards are tenable primarily in Caribbean training institutions in order to strengthen local institutions, provide appropriate training and enable students to remain in their home region. The current phase of the program started in 1983 and concludes in 1988. It is being supported by a contribution of approximately \$20 million.

### Caribbean Airports Upgrading

This \$75 million Caribbean-wide project includes a significant component for the Leeward and Windward Islands. The goal of the project is to ensure that Caribbean civil aviation facilities are of a standard sufficient to permit continued economic growth and development of the region, principally through tourism. Main activities include training in airport management, maintenance, and fire fighting, the provision of telecommunications and navigational aids and runway improvements.

### Water Management Training

With the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), CIDA is contributing \$200,000 towards this project, the objective of which is to train operating and maintenance personnel in the water utilities sector, a sector in which Canada has had a long association through its past programs in the region.

### Inter-Agency Resident Mission (IARM)

This project consists of a technical mission, the purpose of which is to assist the Leeward and Windward Islands to plan and execute their public investment programs and to coordinate external assistance flows. It is supported by a number of donor agencies including CIDA, the IBRD and the IMF. The Canadian contribution is \$1,050,000.

### Tourism Sector Study

This project is designed to assess the role of tourism in the islands' economies and to recommend tourist development strategies for each of them. CIDA is supporting the study with a \$400,000 contribution.

### Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project

This multidonor project's aim is to enhance local response to emergencies in 28 Caribbean countries and it is being implemented by the UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the League of Red Cross Societies and the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM). CIDA is contributing just over \$1 million, mainly to upgrade emergency telecommunications in the Caribbean.



### Maritime Training Assistance

A second phase of this very successful program is being carried out to provide maritime training for Caribbean students. It is being executed by Transport Canada principally through the Canadian Coast Guard College at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Some training activities are also being carried out in the Caribbean as well as the provision of technical assistance and some equipment.

### BUSINESS COOPERATION ASSISTANCE

CIDA's Industrial Cooperation Program was created in 1978 to assist the Canadian private sector in its efforts to become involved in the industrial development of Third World countries. Through mechanisms such as joint ventures, licensing agreements or other long-term forms of collaboration, mutually beneficial projects involving such activities as technology transfer, job creation and skills development receive assistance from CIDA. Canadian firms receive funding for starter studies and more in-depth viability studies, as well as pre-feasibility and project definition studies when preparing for participation in capital projects. Funding is also available for training, seminars and other business-related activities.

In 1984-85, the Canadian Project Preparation Facility (CPPF) provided a contribution of \$97,937 for a study of the production of ethanol from agricultural wastes in Dominica and \$76,860 for a study of an integrated cotton textile industry in the region; a starter study of \$4,014 for the manufacture of hygiene products in St. Lucia and one of \$7,500 in 1985-86 for the manufacture of industrial filters in Antigua.

### SPECIAL PROGRAMS ASSISTANCE

CIDA's Special Programs Branch responds to and encourages the international development initiatives of Canadian and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and institutions cooperating with counterparts in developing countries. One feature of most programs is that they enhance contributions by the non-governmental participants in Canada and the developing country, so that the total value of a project is often much greater than the CIDA funding amount suggests.

Special Programs Branch activities in the Eastern Caribbean have in the past been quite extensive. NGO Division has supported a large number of small-scale projects in a variety of sectors, but with emphasis on education, agriculture and rural development, handicraft cooperatives, health and basic needs. The NGO program has proven to be an effective developmental channel. The smaller-scale projects carried out by these organizations are particularly suitable to these small countries' needs. Under the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Program, CIDA has provided significant support to human resource development and productive sectors. Institutions such as the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, the Association of Community Colleges of Canada, the Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development (OCOD) and various individual colleges and universities have been very active. The Management for Change program has also initiated projects supporting in-service public sector training. Specific projects are described in the country profiles.



## MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Multilateral assistance involves the pooling of resources by donor countries which are members of international organizations like the World Bank, the regional development banks, the various agencies of the United Nations and so on. These organizations then use the resources in support of development projects in Third World countries.

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), as the major regional financial development institution, plays an important role in the Leeward and Windward Islands' development. CDB's basic objective is to promote economic growth and development of its Commonwealth Caribbean members with a special mandate for the needs of the Leeward and Windward Islands. Its operations in the region have focused on economic and social infrastructure projects together with some direct lending to the private sector. In 1984, new loan approvals reached approximately US \$46 million. Canada is a founding member of the CDB and is one of its largest donors. During 1984-1985, Canada contributed Cdn \$800,000 to the capital resources of the CDB and it has agreed to contribute Cdn \$22 million to the Unified Special Development Fund over the period 1984-1987.

In addition to a number of regional projects, the CDB approved new loans in several sectors in 1984. Among them are \$0.7 million in Anguilla, \$0.5 million in Antigua and Barbuda, and \$2.8 million in St. Lucia for upgrading of tourist facilities such as hotels, tourism complexes and port facilities; \$1.53 million in Dominica, \$1.4 million in Grenada, \$2.38 million in St. Kitts/Nevis, \$5.9 million in St. Lucia and \$1.49 million in St. Vincent and the Grenadines for development of industrial estates; and in the natural resources sector, \$4.5 million in St. Vincent for electricity distribution upgrading, \$5.5 million in St. Lucia for a new water supply system and \$2.2 million in St. Kitts/Nevis to install a bagasse-fuelled electricity generator in a sugar factory. Another multilateral development bank active in the region is the InterAmerican Development Bank, which, in 1984, approved a loan of \$20 million in multisector credit for use by the Caribbean Development Bank. (All figures are in US\$).

The largest organization in the UN development system is the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The UNDP's Eastern Caribbean Regional Program of assistance includes agricultural development and training to assist the small farmer to achieve food self-sufficiency; regional tourism development through assistance to planning and forecasting activities; industrial promotion through prefeasibility studies to attract investment in new industries; and assistance in improving shipping services, the educational system, health training and equipment and general vocational training. The UNDP's country programs are detailed in the country profiles to follow.

Other UN agencies for which Canada provides regular program funding and which are active in the Caribbean region are the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Canada's contribution to UNICEF for 1985-86 was \$13.25 million, and for the UNFPA, \$10.25 million. Their activities are listed in the country profiles. UNESCO, the PAN-American Health Organization and the World Health Organization are also active in this region.



Canada is the largest contributor (\$14.6 million in 1984-85) to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), which is the principal mechanism for technical assistance within the Commonwealth. It draws the majority of its experts from developing countries, and nearly all training is carried out in the Third World. The CFTC's 1984 regional program, valued at £2,348,000, involved workshops, studies and expert advisors in investment and industrial programs, financial management, information systems and ocean management, food production and processing, and other activities. Individual country programs are included in the country profiles.

#### FOOD AID

Longer-term efforts to help the Leeward and Windward Islands achieve food self-sufficiency are complemented by more immediate measures to combat food shortages. The World Food Program is a UN institution associated with the Food and Agriculture Organization which supports feeding programs for nutritionally vulnerable groups and uses food aid in food-for-work projects to provide work and income for the unemployed. In 1984-85, the following deliveries were made:

- to Antigua: Cdn \$88,000 in beans, flour and skim milk powder
- to St. Kitts-Nevis: Cdn \$80,000 in beans, flour, canned herring, canned sardines, regular and fortified skim milk powder
- to St. Lucia: Cdn \$205,000 in flour, canned herring, canned sardines, white pea beans and fortified skim milk powder
- to St. Vincent: Cdn \$121,000 in flour and regular skim milk powder

#### COUNTRY PROFILES

Canada's development programs in each country of the Leeward and Windward Islands will be described in the country profiles which follow.



# ANGUILLA

Official name	Anguilla
Capital	The Valley
Topography	most northerly island in Leeward and Windward island chain; flat; coral limestone formation; rocky
Climate	tropical, low humidity; vulnerable to hurricanes
Resources	tourism, fisheries
Official language	English
Other languages spoken	N.A.
Ethnic groups	Afro-West Indian, some Irish
Religions	Anglican, Methodist, Seventh-Day Adventist
Status	British Crown Colony

<u>Comparative data</u>	<u>Anguilla</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	91 km <sup>2</sup>	9.97 million km <sup>2</sup>
Population (1982)	7,000	24.6 million
Population density	77 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	2.5 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Population growth rate (1970-1982)	N.A.	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth (1982)	N.A.	76 years
Infant mortality rate	N.A.	9/1000 live births
Daily per capita calorie supply as percentage of requirement (1982)	N.A.	129 %
Adult literacy rate	80 %	99 %
Percentage of labor force in:		
agriculture	26 %	5 %
industry	22 %	29 %
services	52 %	66 %
Gross domestic product per capita (1983) (US \$)	\$2,850 US	\$12,960 US
GDP average annual growth rate (1973-1983)	N.A.	2.5 %
Inflation rate (1970-1982)	N.A.	9.4 %
Current account balance (US \$)	\$5 million	\$1380 million
Principal exports:	salt, lobster, fish	
Principal imports:	machinery, vehicles, fuel, manufactured goods, processed food and construction materials	
Principal trading partners	Trinidad and Tobago, Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, US Virgin Islands, U.S.A., St. Martin	

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Sources: Commonwealth Secretariat and World Bank.



### Development Assistance to Anguilla

CIDA's bilateral assistance focuses on improvements to the water sector, thus removing a constraint to tourist development. Phase I of this water development program is currently being carried out at a cost of \$960,000. Canadian consultant services are being provided to prepare a feasibility study and a water management plan and to administer training programs for local counterparts. In total, Anguilla received roughly \$75,000 in bilateral development assistance in 1984-85.

Anguilla also profited from two regional assistance programs supported by CIDA and administered by non-governmental organizations. The Canadian UNICEF Committee is running a pre-school child development program and Fondation Internationale Roncalli is providing supplies for diabetics.

With respect to multilateral programs, the UNDP spent \$1,000 in Anguilla in calendar year 1984. The UNFPA spent \$2,603 in 1984 on family planning and family life education, and the CFTC spent a total of \$18,165 to establish a fish marketing facility, provide a tourism development advisor, and provide training in social work and customs duties and taxes.



# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Official name	Antigua and Barbuda
Capital	St. John's
Topography	two islands (plus an uninhabited third, Redonda) at northern end of the Leeward and Windward Islands chain; low elevation; Antigua known for its beaches
Climate	tempered by sea breezes; dry
Principal crops	sugar, pineapples
Resources	tourism
Official language	English
Other language spoken	Creole
Ethnic groups	Afro-West Indian (85%), European and others
Religion	Anglican
Date of independence	November 1, 1981

<u>Comparative data</u>	<u>Antigua/Barbuda</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	442 km <sup>2</sup>	9.97 million km <sup>2</sup>
Population (1983)	78,000	24.6 million
Population density	177 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	2.5 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Population growth rate (1975-1980)	1.3 %	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth (1982)	N.A.	76 years
Infant mortality rate (1981)	25/1000 live births	9/1000 live births
Daily per capita calorie supply as percentage of requirement (1982)	N.A.	129 %
Adult literacy rate	88 %	99 %
Percentage of labor force in:		
agriculture	7 %	5 %
industry	20 %	29 %
services	72 %	66 %
Gross national product per capita (1983) (US \$)	\$1,710	\$12,310
GNP average annual growth rate (1965-1983)	-0.4%	2.5 %
Inflation rate (1973-1983)	9.1%	9.4 %
Current account balance (US \$)	-\$43.7 million	\$1380 million
Principal Exports:	paints, rum, textiles	
Principal Imports:	vehicles, machinery, manufactured goods, foods	
Principal trading partners	Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, U.K., U.S., Venezuela.	

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Sources: Commonwealth Secretariat and World Bank.



### Development Assistance to Antigua and Barbuda

CIDA's program of assistance to Antigua and Barbuda over the past several years has centred on construction of a new air terminal building and expansion of the telephone system. Both of these projects are now completed. At the present time, bilateral activity centres around a project to upgrade facilities at the port of St. John's. This project of over \$2 million involves provision of cargo handling equipment and technical assistance. Most of the equipment has been delivered and the technical assistance component is currently being implemented. In addition, over the next few years, CIDA will be undertaking a program to help promote tourism in the English Harbour - Nelson's Dockyard area. In this regard, a team of Canadian consultants has helped to prepare a development plan for the area, and Canada will be providing \$2 million to help develop historical, commercial, residential and natural environments in this area which is Antigua's first national park. Overall, for the FY 1984-85, CIDA provided \$1.15 million to Antigua's development through its bilateral program. Future assistance is also planned in the fisheries, forestry (land-use) and agricultural sectors.

A number of NGOs were also active in Antigua in 1985. Among them were the Canadian Foundation for Caribbean Development and Cooperation, which ran health care volunteers' training and projects in agricultural training and youth; Match International Centre supported a people's consumer cooperative; Inter Pares has an agricultural education pilot program; Plenty Canada is providing assistance for integrated community development; the Canadian UNICEF Committee is running a pre-school child development program and Fondation Internationale Roncalli is providing supplies for diabetics.

Institutional Cooperation projects included assistance to various cooperatives and credit unions through the Canadian Cooperative Development Foundation, professional development workshops provided by the Association of Community Colleges of Canada, and technical assistance in project planning from the Canadian Labor Congress.

Multilateral assistance in Antigua and Barbuda through the UNDP involved the expenditure of \$251,000 in 1984, with the program focusing on employment and income generation, rural development to complement the tourism industry, human resource welfare and development and the stimulation of investment flows. Energy conservation, educational institutional assistance, vocational training in mechanical repair, air traffic control, aircraft maintenance and socioeconomic development planning are among the projects being supported. Other international organizations such as UNESCO, the Pan-American Health Organization and the World Food Program are also active.

UNICEF spent a total of \$26,847 in support of training for youth in first aid, nutrition and home care, day centres for the poor, community and parent education, provision of educational materials for pre-primary schools and the handicapped. The UNFPA spent \$18,413 in support of family planning, with special emphasis on adolescent needs.



The CFTC's program expenditure in 1984 was approximately \$1,113,428, supporting, among other activities: training in hotel management, court stenography, home economics, management services, taxation and statistics; technical assistance in air and telecommunications services; experts were fielded in educational planning, civil engineering, customs, sanitary engineering, and property valuation; and a roofing sheet factory was established.



# DOMINICA

Official name	Commonwealth of Dominica
Capital	Roseau
Topography	largest of the Leeward and Windward Islands; mountainous; volcanic origin
Climate	tropical; vulnerable to hurricanes
Principal crops	bananas, coconuts, citrus fruits
Resources	fertile soil
Official language	English
Other language spoken	French Creole
Ethnic groups	Afro-West Indian (90%), White and others
Religions	Roman Catholic, Protestant, Evangelical
Date of independence	November 3, 1978

<u>Comparative data</u>	<u>Dominica</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	790 km <sup>2</sup>	9.97 million km <sup>2</sup>
Population (1982)	74,000	24.6 million
Population density	94 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	2.5 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Urbanization	22%	75%
Population growth rate (1970-1981)	.5 %	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth (1982)	67 years	76 years
Infant mortality rate	24/1000 live births	9/1000 live births
Daily per capita calorie supply as percentage of requirement (1982)	N.A.	129 %
Adult literacy rate	80 %	99 %
Percentage of labor force in:		
agriculture	36 %	5 %
industry	32 %	29 %
services	33 %	66 %
% of population under 15	44.8%	23.2%
Gross national product per capita (1983) (US \$)	\$980	\$12,310
GNP average annual growth rate (1965-1983)	-0.4%	2.5 %
Inflation rate (1973-1983)	15.1%	9.4 %
Current account balance (US \$)	-\$9.7 million	\$1380 million
Principal exports:	bananas, citrus fruits, coconut products, essential oils	
Principal imports:	machinery, vehicles, foodstuffs, manufactured goods	
Principal trading partners	U.K., Commonwealth Caribbean, U.S., Canada.	

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Sources: Commonwealth Secretariat and World Bank.



### Development Assistance to Dominica

In accordance with the Government of Dominica's policy of agricultural diversification, CIDA's own involvement in agriculture has focused on the rehabilitation and expansion of coconut production following Hurricane David's destruction in 1979. This integrated project aims at expanding coconut growing areas and improving yield, through the provision of seedlings and fertilizer, extension services for farmers, training for Ministry of Agriculture staff, and the building of additional access roads. The reconstruction of the Portsmouth-Hatton Garden road in the north of the island was designed to facilitate transport of agricultural produce and, in particular, bananas to the port of Portsmouth. Through the Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development (OCOD), the Canadian Teacher Trainers Project provides Dominica's Ministry of Education with three specialists for a period of two years. Overall, CIDA allocated over \$9 million in bilateral assistance in FY 1984-1985 to Dominica, nearly a fivefold increase from FY 1983-1984. CIDA is currently embarking on a new multi-year program of assistance in the water sector which will involve a considerable amount of technical assistance and training as well as capital construction. It is expected to cost up to \$10 million.

Special Programs assistance through support to NGOs included the following: home support services from Help the Aged; school uniform production from Inter Pares; a pre-school program and sewing project from Match International Centre; assistance to a farmers' cooperative from Oxfam Canada, integrated community development from Plenty Canada; basic community services and a pre-school child development program from the Canadian UNICEF Committee and supplies for diabetics from Fondation Internationale Roncalli.

With support from the Institutional Cooperation Program, the Cooperative Development Foundation helped co-ops involved in fishing, cattle, crafts, bakery, citrus growing, credit unions and so on; the Association of Community Colleges of Canada (ACCC) provided a professional development workshop; Canadian Crossroads International (CCI) supported a farm youth exchange and the Canadian Labour Congress provided a project planner.

In 1984, Dominica received \$236,000 in assistance through the UNDP in support of the following: economic development planning, law reform, recruitment of expatriates to fill skills gaps, livestock development, training in investment promotion, urban design and housing, civil aviation development and health services. Other international organizations which were active in 1984 include the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Pan American Health Organization and UNICEF.

UNICEF spent \$28,347 in 1984 in Dominica for water supply, upgrading of rural health centres, schools and clinics, training of nurses, community health assistants and teachers and nutrition research. The UNFPA spent \$94,135 in 1984 for family and health education, population education and communication and youth counselling.



The CFTC disbursed \$2,033,096 in Dominica in 1984 to provide the following assistance: experts in quantity surveying, infrastructure, civil and electrical engineering, water management, road construction and property valuation; market surveys; training for air traffic controllers, foresters, international relations practitioners, income tax auditors and stenographers, social workers and customs officers; technical assistance in fisheries and maritime boundary negotiating; assistance in aloe processing, furniture design and manufacture and fruit processing.



# GRENADA

Official name	Grenada
Capital	St. George's
Topography	mountainous, heavily forested; volcanic origin; most southerly of the Windward Islands
Climate	tropical
Principal crops	bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, mace, limes/citrus fruits
Resources	tourism
Official language	English
Other language spoken	French-African patois
Ethnic groups	Afro-West Indian (91%), Indian, Syrian-Lebanese
Religions	Roman Catholic, Anglican, Evangelical
Date of independence	February 7, 1974

<u>Comparative data</u>	<u>Grenada</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	344 km <sup>2</sup>	9.97 million km <sup>2</sup>
Population (1982)	90,000	24.6 million
Population density	262 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	2.5 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Population growth rate (1975-1985)	-0.1 %	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth (1982)	69 years	76 years
Infant mortality rate	25/1000	9/1000
	live births	live births
Daily per capita calorie supply as percentage of requirement (1982)	N.A.	126 %
Adult literacy rate	87 %	99 %
Percentage of labor force in:		
agriculture	36 %	5 %
industry	28 %	29 %
services	36 %	66 %
Gross national product per capita (1983) (US \$)	\$840	\$12,310
GNP average annual growth rate (1965-1983)	0.9%	2.5 %
Inflation rate (1973-1983)	9.5% (1983)	9.4 %
Current account balance (US \$)	-\$32.2 million	\$1380 million
Principal exports:	cocoa beans, nutmeg, mace, bananas	
Principal imports:	foods, machinery, building materials	
Principal trading partners:	U.S., U.K., Trinidad and Tobago, Benelux, Canada, West Germany	

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Sources: Commonwealth Secretariat and World Bank.



### Development Assistance to Grenada

CIDA is assisting in the revitalization of agriculture by giving priority to a \$7 million cocoa rehabilitation project aimed at improving the incomes of small farmers and increasing foreign exchange earnings.

Over \$7.5 million has been allocated for assistance in the completion of the new Point Salines International Airport, which will accommodate jet aircraft for both day and night operations. Activities include seawall protection for the runway, construction of a sewage treatment plant for the air terminal building, site preparation for the installation of navigational equipment, preparation of the facilities for emergency marine rescue vessels and general airport landscaping. CIDA has allocated \$3.9 million to the establishment of a central garage maintenance unit to improve availability of public vehicles and equipment, and through a contribution of \$1.3 million, CIDA is also providing cargo handling equipment and technical assistance for the port authority. In 1984-85, Grenada received approximately \$3.9 million in development assistance from the bilateral program.

Special Programs assistance through institutional cooperation included the Cooperative Development Foundation's help to cooperatives in crafts, agriculture, marketing, storage and credit unions; the Association of Community Colleges of Canada's professional development workshop; Canadian Crossroads International's farm youth exchange; the CNIB's income generating rehabilitation project; and Malaspina College's assistance to the Grenada Technical and Vocational Institute.

Canada also supported the following NGO projects: Canadian Save the Children Fund's integrated development program; the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace's nutrition education program; Oxfam Canada's agricultural education program, woodworking cooperative, seedling centre, and women's apprentice training in motor mechanics; Inter Pares' agricultural education program; the YWCA's leadership and vocational training projects; Canadian UNICEF Committee's pre-school child development program and provision of basic community services; and Fondation Internationale Roncalli's provision of supplies to diabetics.

In 1984, the UNDP spent \$194,000 in Grenada in a program which sought to increase production of food and export crops, develop alternative energy, encourage agro-industries based on indigenous raw materials, aid educational institutional development and strengthen the rural health infrastructure. Projects supported included: formulation of a national energy plan, establishment of an agricultural planning unit in the government, assistance in agroindustry and fisheries development, training in environmental and public health, and secretarial training. Other international organizations active in Grenada in 1984 included the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, the World Health Organization, and the UNFPA, among others.

UNICEF spent \$29,534 in 1984 in Grenada in support of early childhood development programs which included day care facilities, parent education, milk distribution, nutrition education, supplementary feeding of vulnerable



groups, as well as the worldwide child health program. The UNFPA spent \$6,600 for maternal and child health programs, family life education and family planning services.

The CFTC spent Cdn. \$870,000 in 1984 to provide experts in veterinary medicine, architecture, forestry, quantity surveying, and trade information systems; training in education, statistics, financial management, industrial arts, mass communications, nursing and social work and assistance in the expansion of agroindustry.

# MONTSERRAT

Official name	Crown Colony of Montserrat
Capital	Plymouth
Topography	rugged, mountainous; volcanic origin
Climate	tropical
Principal crops	vegetables, cotton, livestock production
Resources	tourism
Official language	English
Other languages spoken	N.A.
Ethnic groups	Afro-West Indian, European
Religion	Anglican
Status	British Crown Colony

<u>Comparative data</u>	<u>Montserrat</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	106 km <sup>2</sup>	9.97 million km <sup>2</sup>
Population (1982)	12,000	24.6 million
Population density	113 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	2.5 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Urbanization	29%	75%
Population growth rate (1970-1982)	6 %	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth (1982)	N.A.	76 years
Infant mortality rate	29/1000 live births	9/1000 live births
Daily per capita calorie supply as percentage of requirement (1982)	N.A.	126 %
Adult literacy rate	96 %	99 %
Percentage of labor force in:		
agriculture	31 %	5 %
industry	19 %	29 %
services	25 %	66 %
% of population under 15	30%	23.2%
Gross domestic product per capita (1983) (US \$)	\$3,032	\$12,960
GDP average annual growth rate (1973-1983)	3.2% (1983)	2.5 %
Inflation rate (1970-1982)	6.5% (1983)	9.4 %
Principal exports:	garden vegetables, meat, cotton and cotton products, plastics	
Principal imports:	foods and beverages, machinery, vehicles, manufactures	
Principal trading partners:	U.S., U.K., Antigua, Canada	

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Sources: Commonwealth Secretariat and World Bank.



### Development Assistance to Montserrat

CIDA's bilateral program in Montserrat is smaller than in the other Eastern Caribbean Islands because of the size of the island. Montserrat's small population and limited natural resources all pose constraints to its development. However, it has considerable tourism potential, good infrastructure, a well-educated labor force and good links with the outside world through its telephone and aviation services. Past assistance has included construction of the air terminal building at the airport, and port facilities, water development and handicrafts. Current assistance includes the upgrading of the water storage and distribution network which is being financed by a contribution of \$475,000. In 1984-85, CIDA assisted Montserrat's development with a total expenditure of roughly \$155,000 in bilateral funds.

Special programs branch assistance, through the Institutional Cooperation program, includes a rural youth leadership program by Canadian 4-H Clubs, a professional development workshop and assistance to the Caribbean Trades School by the Association of Community Colleges of Canada.

In 1984, the UNDP spent \$21,000 in support of agriculture, light industry and tourism services. Projects supported included: technical assistance to a tannery, in water management and in the marketing of agricultural produce; a pilot dairy project; reforestation in the north and civil aviation assistance.

The CFTC spent Cdn. \$525,000 in Montserrat in 1984 in support of the provision of experts on fruit and vegetable processing, agricultural engineering and financial management; and training for teachers, social workers and public relations practitioners.

ST. CHRISTOPHER (ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS

Official name	Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis
Capital	Basseterre
Topography	both islands of volcanic origin; Nevis is rockier, less fertile
Climate	tropical
Principal crops	sugar (St. Kitts); cotton, coconuts and food crops (Nevis)
Resources	tourism
Official language	English
Other languages spoken	N.A.
Ethnic group	Afro-West Indian
Religions	Protestant, Roman Catholic
Date of independence	September 19, 1983

<u>Comparative data</u>	<u>St. Kitts/Nevis</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	389 km <sup>2</sup>	9.97 million km <sup>2</sup>
Population (1982)	45,000	24.6 million
Population density	116 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	2.5 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Urbanization	32%	75%
Population growth rate (1975-1980)	.8 %	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth (1982)	63 years	76 years
Infant mortality rate	42/1000 live births	9/1000 live births
Daily per capita calorie supply as percentage of requirement (1982)	N.A.	129 %
Adult literacy rate	80 %	99 %
Percentage of labor force in:		
agriculture	42 %	5 %
industry	19 %	29 %
services	18 %	66 %
% of population under 15	42.2%	23.2%
Gross national product per capita (1983) (US \$)	\$950	\$12,310
GNP average annual growth rate (1965-1983)	2.4%	2.5 %
Inflation rate (1973-1983)	10 %	9.4 %
Current account balance (US \$)	-\$19 million	\$1380 million
Principal exports:	sugar, molasses, cotton	
Principal imports:	food, fertilizers, vehicles, machinery, manufactured goods, petroleum	
Principal trading partners:	U.S., U.K., Trinidad-Tobago, Netherlands Antilles, CARICOM, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands	

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Sources: Commonwealth Secretariat and World Bank.



Development Assistance to St. Christopher-Nevis

Construction of the Golden Rock Air Terminal building, now completed, is CIDA's major project in St. Kitts. Canadian assistance to St. Kitts - Nevis is currently concentrated on upgrading port facilities and on water development. As part of a regional project, CIDA is providing \$2.6 million for cargo handling equipment, a cargo transit shed and technical assistance to the port authority. CIDA also funds a \$2.9 million hydro-geological study and drilling program to develop water resources on St. Kitts and Nevis. The rig moved to Nevis in early 1985. Overall, during 1984-85, St. Kitts and Nevis received over \$1 million for development activities.

Special programs assistance includes support through the following NGOs: Canadian UNICEF Committee, for basic community services and a pre-school child development program; Fondation Internationale Roncalli for the provision of supplies for diabetics; and Inter Pares, for an agricultural pilot program. Through the Institutional Cooperation program, the following activities were supported: the University of Guelph assisted rural women, and the Association of Community Colleges of Canada provided technical assistance to St. Kitts College and the Caribbean Trades School as well as running professional development workshops.

In 1984, the UNDP spent \$403,000 in St. Kitts/Nevis, with program priorities in agriculture, industry, transportation and communications and social services. Projects receiving support included: the establishment of a national agricultural development planning system, promotion of investment and development of industry, development of health services through solid waste disposal, pest control, ophthalmic nursing and associated training, upgrading of communications infrastructure and assistance in civil aviation.

UNICEF's budget for 1984 was \$891 to support nutrition surveillance, daycare upgrading, training for teachers and promotion of breast feeding. The UNFPA spent \$26,260 in 1984 in support of family planning services, family life education and health services for adolescents.

In 1984, St. Kitts/Nevis received \$349,114 from the CFTC for the provision of experts in cooperatives, education in medical technology, natural sciences and education, and technical assistance in negotiating bilateral air services.

# ST. LUCIA

Official name	St. Lucia
Capital	Castries
Topography	mountainous; second largest windward island
Climate	tropical, vulnerable to hurricanes
Principal crops	bananas, cocoa, coconuts
Resources	tourism, forestry, fisheries
Official language	English
Other language spoken	French Creole
Ethnic groups	Afro-West Indian (95%), East Indian, European
Religions	Roman Catholic (85%), Protestant, Church of England, Rastafarian
Date of independence	February 22, 1979

<u>Comparative data</u>	<u>St. Lucia</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	618 km <sup>2</sup>	9.97 million km <sup>2</sup>
Population (1982)	119,000	24.6 million
Population density	193 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	2.5 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Population growth rate (1975-1980)	1.4 %	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth (1982)	69 years	76 years
Infant mortality rate	27/1000 live births	9/1000 live births
Daily per capita calorie supply as percentage of requirement (1982)	N.A.	129 %
Adult literacy rate	80 %	99 %
Percentage of labor force in:		
agriculture	35 %	5 %
industry	26 %	29 %
services	39 %	66 %
% population under 15	50%	23.2%
Gross national product per capita (1983) (US \$)	\$1,060	\$12,310
GDP average annual growth rate (1965-1983)	3.1%	2.5 %
Inflation rate (1973-1983)	10.5% (1983)	9.4 %
Current account balance (US \$)	-\$30.9 million	\$1380 million
Principal exports:	bananas, coconut oil and copra, cacao, garments	
Principal imports:	foods, vehicles and machinery, manufactured goods, petroleum, textiles, chemicals, fertilizers	
Principal trading partners:	U.S., U.K., Trinidad-Tobago, Barbados	

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Sources: Commonwealth Secretariat and World Bank.



### Development Assistance to St. Lucia

CIDA supports St. Lucia's efforts to attain self-sufficiency by having provided a \$3 million grant for the construction of a fish plant complex at Castries. The project includes a fish processing and freezing plant, launching pier and canoe ramps and technical assistance and training. CIDA's program in St. Lucia is now primarily in forestry, agriculture and potable water. The largest project to date has been the construction of the air terminal building and the paving of the runway at Hewanorra Airport which was completed in the late 1970s. On-going major bilateral projects, totalling over \$4 million, include the provision of assistance to the forestry sector, water development in the Roseau Basin and a technical assistance program for the Audit Department. The Roseau Basin Program, which is funded by a \$3 million contribution, will involve an engineering study, which will eventually result in the construction of a dam and reservoir, a water treatment plant and water pipelines to the town of Castries and to the tourist area in the northwest region of the island. The study will also examine the potential for hydro-electric and irrigation development. Overall, CIDA has allocated over \$2.4 million to St. Lucia in FY 1984-1985 in bilateral assistance.

Special Programs assistance through the NGO program includes Inter Pares' agriculture education program, Help the Aged's poultry project, Oxfam-Canada's integrated rural development project, Plenty Canada's integrated community development project, the Rotary Club of Guelph's potable water and goat husbandry projects, the Canadian UNICEF Committee's pre-school child development program and Fondation Internationale Roncalli's project to provide supplies to diabetics.

Institutional Cooperation projects include the Association of Community Colleges of Canada's professional development workshop, Canadian Crossroads International's farm youth exchange, the Canadian Labour Congress' project planner, the Cooperative Development Foundation's training program, and farmer and egg producers' cooperatives, the University of Guelph's project to support rural women, York University's training in environmental policy, the Alberta Dental Hygiene Association's oral health program and the Canadian International Hearing Services' training in hearing health care project.

In 1984, St. Lucia received \$197,000 in support from the UNDP for the following projects: investment promotion, industrial development, civil aviation, housing development, educational development and administration and import systems. UNICEF spent \$22,934 in support of equipment and training for day care and pre-primary schools, water supply and sanitation and social welfare services for children. The UNFPA spent \$108,860 for a special program focusing on teenagers.

The CFTC spent \$976,758 in support of the following program: the provision of experts in legal drafting, farm management, cooperative societies, engineering management, economic statistics, craft production and marketing, export promotion and national accounts review; test marketing of agricultural produce was undertaken and training was provided in home economics, meteorology, business, customs and excise, social work, basic taxation, public relations and advanced taxation.

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Official name	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Capital	Kingstown
Topography	volcanic origin; heavily forested mountain ridge in St. Vincent
Climate	tropical, vulnerable to hurricanes
Principal crops	bananas, coconut, arrowroot, starch and spices
Resources	tourism
Official language	English
Other language spoken	Creole
Ethnic groups	Afro-West Indian, European, East Indian
Religions	Methodists, Anglicans, Roman Catholic
Date of independence	October 27, 1979

<u>Comparative data</u>	<u>St. Vincent/ Grenadines</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	389 km <sup>2</sup>	9.97 million km <sup>2</sup>
Population (1982)	110,192	24.6 million
Population density	283 persons/km <sup>2</sup>	2.5 persons/km <sup>2</sup>
Population growth rate (1975-1980)	2.9 %	1.2 %
Life expectancy at birth (1982)	69 years	76 years
Infant mortality rate	100/1000 live births	9/1000 live births
Daily per capita calorie supply as percentage of requirement (1982)	N.A.	129 %
Adult literacy rate	95 %	99 %
Percentage of labor force in:		
agriculture	40 %	5 %
industry	18 %	29 %
services	26 %	66 %
Gross national product per capita (1983) (\$US)	\$860	\$12,310
GNP average annual growth rate (1965-1983)	1.8 %	2.5 %
Inflation rate (1973-1983)	11.6%	9.4 %
Current account balance (\$US)	-\$5.1 million	\$1380 million
Principal exports:	bananas, coconuts (oil and copra), arrowroot, sweet potatoes	
Principal imports:	foods, vehicles, machinery, petroleum, manufactured goods	
Principal trading partners:	U.S., U.K., Trinidad-Tobago, Canada	

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Sources: Commonwealth Secretariat and World Bank.



### Development Assistance to St. Vincent and the Grenadines

CIDA's program in St. Vincent promotes growth in agriculture, industry and tourism. Recently completed projects include construction of the Arnos Vale Airport terminal building and a hurricane reconstruction project to repair damage to schools, roads and port facilities. Currently the bilateral program consists of participation in a regional project to provide equipment for the handling of port cargo, and in the Cumberland hydro-electric project, the objective of which is to develop the hydro-electric resources of the island on the Cumberland River and lessen St. Vincent's dependence on imported fuel. Funded by a consortium of five donors, it includes 2 major components: the construction of 3 hydro-electric generating plants (total capacity about 5 MW) and the rehabilitation of current generation and transmission systems as well as operational and financial advisory assistance to VINLEC, the country's electrical utility. CIDA's contribution to the project of approximately \$11 million is to provide managerial services to upgrade VINLEC's capacity as well as equipment for water intake pipelines, transmission lines and transmission substations. In 1985, CIDA began a comprehensive multi-year program to develop the fisheries sector, considered a priority by the new government. This comprehensive program will seek to improve fish production and marketing throughout St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Ultimately, this project will lead to increased incomes and employment while enhancing the availability of fish protein for the population. A gradual intervention is envisaged, including infrastructure, training and technical assistance.

Special Programs assistance through the NGO program includes the Inter Pares' agricultural education program, the YWCA's leadership and vocational training program, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency's primary health care clinic, Match International Centre's literacy and curry-making projects, Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada's community development program, Plenty Canada's integrated community development program, the Rotary Club of Guelph's provision of hospital equipment, World Literacy of Canada's adult literacy program, Canadian UNICEF Committee's pre-school child development program and Fondation International Roncalli's provision of supplies for diabetics.

Institutional Co-operation projects included the Association of Community Colleges of Canada's professional development workshops, Canadian Crossroads International's farm youth exchange, the Canadian Labour Congress' project planner, the Cooperative Development Foundation's Scholarship programs to Coady International Institute and its technical assistance to credit unions, and the CNIB's income-generating rehabilitation project.

In 1984, the UNDP spent \$362,000 in St. Vincent and the Grenadines to support the program goals of increasing diversity in agriculture, developing alternative energy, improving transportation facilities and education, and improving the government's planning and project preparation capability. Projects which received support in 1984 included: socioeconomic development planning, a hydro feasibility study, a study of fisheries potential, soil and water conservation, and manpower planning. Other international organizations which were active in the country included the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, UNICEF and the World Food Program.

UNICEF's program in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was \$1,064 in support of income generating skill training for women, upgrading of day care and pre-school facilities, water supply and sanitation and training for farmers and fishermen to increase food productivity. The UNFPA spent \$64,276 in support of reduction of teenage pregnancy, increase in acceptance of contraceptives and counselling for youth.

The CFTC spent \$744,419 in 1984 to provide experts in veterinary surgery, medicine, land surveying and tax administration; training in business education, pharmacy, geography, employment services, statistics, radio, education, natural sciences, customs and exise, industrial art and income tax.

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